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glucose phosphate *n* (1927): a phosphate ester of glucose: as a
 GLUCOSE-1-PHOSPHATE *b*: GLUCOSE-6-PHOSPHATE
 glucose-6-phosphate *n* [fr. the position at which the phosphate group is
 attached] (1964): an ester $C_6H_{11}O_6P$ that is formed from glucose and
 ATP in the presence of a glucokinase and that is an essential early stage
 in glucose metabolism
 glu-co-si-dase \glü-'kō-sā-dās, -zā-dās\ *n* (ca. 1926): an enzyme (as
 maltase) that hydrolyzes a glucoside
 glu-co-side \glü-'kō-sid\ *n* (1857): GLYCOSIDE: *esp*: a glycoside that
 yields glucose on hydrolysis — glu-co-sid-ic \glü-'kō-sid-ik\ *adj*
 gluc-uronic acid \glü-'kyā-rān-ik\ *n* (1911): a compound $C_6H_{10}O_7$
 that occurs esp. as a constituent of mucopolysaccharides (as hyaluronic
 acid) and combined as a glucuronide
 gluc-uronic-dase \-'rān-ā-dās, -dās\ *n* (1945): an enzyme that hy-
 drolyzes a glucuronide: *esp*: one that occurs widely (as in liver and
 spleen) and hydrolyzes the beta form of a glucuronide
 gluc-uro-nide \glü-'kyūr-ā-nid\ *n* (1934): any of various derivatives of
 glucuronic acid that are formed esp. as combinations with often toxic
 aromatic hydroxyl compounds (as phenols) and are excreted in the
 urine
 glue \glü\ *n* [ME *glu*, fr. MF, fr. LL *glut*, *glus* — more at CLAY] (14c)
 1: any of various strong adhesive substances; *esp*: a hard protein
 chiefly gelatinous substance that absorbs water to form a viscous solu-
 tion with strong adhesive properties and that is obtained by cooking
 down collagenous materials (as hides or bones) 2: a solution of glue
 used for sticking things together — glu-ey \glü-ē\ *adj* — glu-i-ly \glü-
 -lē\ *adv*
 glue *vt* glued; glu-ing also glue-ing (14c) 1: to cause to stick tightly
 with glue (gluing the wings onto the model airplane) 2: to fix (as the
 eyes) on an object steadily or with deep concentration (kept his eyes
 glued to the TV screen)
 glum \gləm\ *adj* glum-mer; glum-mest [prob. akin to ME *gloumen* to
 gloom] (1547) 1: broodingly morose (became ~ when they heard the
 news) 2: DREARY, GLOOMY (a ~ countenance) *syn* see SULLEN —
 glum-ly *adv* — glum-ness *n*
 glu-ma-ceous \glü-'mā-shās\ *adj* (ca. 1828): consisting or having the
 character of glumes (~ flowers)
 glume \glüm\ *n* [NL *gluma*, fr. L. hull, husk; akin to L. *glubere* to peel
 — more at CLEAVE] (1789): a chaffy bract; *specif*: either of two empty
 bracts at the base of the spikelet in grasses
 glu-on \glü-'ān\ *n* [glue + -on] (1974): a hypothetical neutral mass-
 less particle held to bind together quarks to form hadrons
 glut \glät\ *v* glutted; glut-ting [ME *glouten*, prob. fr. MF *gloutir* to
 swallow, fr. L. *gluttire* — more at GLUTTON] *vi* (14c) 1: to fill esp. with
 food to satiety: SATIATE 2: to flood (the market) with goods so that
 supply exceeds demand ~ *vi*: to eat gluttonously *syn* see SATIATE
 glut *n* (1594) 1: *archaic*: the act or process of glutting 2: an exces-
 sive quantity: OVERSUPPLY
 glut *vi* glutted; glut-ting [prob. fr. obs. *glut*, *n*. (swallow)] *archaic*
 (1600): to swallow greedily
 glu-ta-mate \glüt-ā-'māt\ *n* (1876): a salt or ester of glutamic acid; *esp*
 MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE
 glu-tamic acid \glü-'tām-ik\ *n* [ISV *gluten* + *amino* + -ic] (1871)
 a crystalline amino acid $C_5H_9NO_4$ widely distributed in plant and
 animal proteins and used in the form of a sodium salt as a seasoning
 glu-ta-min-ase \glüt-ā-'mā-nās, glü-'tām-ā-, -nās\ *n* (1938): an enzyme
 that hydrolyzes glutamine to glutamic acid and ammonia
 glu-ta-mine \glüt-ā-'mēn\ *n* [ISV *gluten* + *amine*] (ca. 1885): a crystal-
 line amino acid $C_5H_{11}NO_2$ that is found both free and in proteins in
 plants and animals and that yields glutamic acid and ammonia on
 hydrolysis
 glu-tar-al-de-hyde \glüt-ā-'rāl-dā-'hīd\ *n* [glutaric acid + aldehyde]
 (1951): a compound $C_5H_8O_4$ that contains two aldehyde groups and is
 used esp. in tanning leather and in the fixation of biological tissues
 glu-tar-ic acid \glü-'tār-ik\ *n* [prob. fr. *gluten* + -ic (as in tartaric
 acid)] (ca. 1885): a crystalline acid $C_5H_8O_4$ used esp. in organic syn-
 thesis
 glu-ta-thi-one \glüt-ā-'thī-ōn\ *n* [ISV *gluta-* (fr. *glutamic acid*) + *thi-* +
 -one] (1921): a peptide $C_{10}H_{17}N_3O_5S$ that contains one amino-acid
 residue each of glutamic acid, cysteine, and glycine, that occurs widely
 in plant and animal tissues, and that plays an important role in biologi-
 cal oxidation-reduction processes and as a coenzyme
 glu-te-al \glüt-ē-'āl, glü-'tē-'āl\ *adj* (1804): of or relating to the gluteus
 muscles
 glu-ten \glüt-'n\ *n* [L. *glutin*, *gluten* glue; akin to LL *glut*, *glus* glue —
 more at CLAY] (1803): a tenacious elastic protein substance esp. of
 wheat flour that gives cohesiveness to dough — glu-ten-ous \glüt-'nəs,
 -nəs\ *adj*
 glu-teth-imide \glü-'teth-ā-'mīd, -mād\ *n* [gluten + *eth-* + -imide]
 (1955): a sedative-hypnotic drug $C_{13}H_{13}NO_4$ that induces sleep with
 less depression of respiration than occurs with comparable doses of
 barbiturates
 glu-te-us \glüt-ē-'əs, glü-'tē-'ē\ *n*, *pl* glu-tei \glüt-ē-'ī, -ē-ē; glü-'tē-'ī\ [NL
gluteus, *gluteus*, fr. Gk *glutos* buttock — more at CLOUD] (ca. 1681)
 1: any of the large muscles of the buttocks; *esp*: GLUTEUS MAXIMUS
 gluteus max-i-mus \-'mak-sā-'mās\ *n*, *pl* glutei max-i-mi \-'mak-sā-'mī\
 [NL, lit., largest gluteus] (1886): the outermost muscle of the three
 glutei found in each of the human buttocks
 glu-ti-nous \glüt-'nəs, -nəs\ *adj* [MF or L. *glutineus*, fr. L. *glutino-*
us, fr. *glutin*, *gluten*] (15c): having the quality of glue: GUMMY —
 glu-ti-nous-ly *adv*
 glu-tin \glüt-'n\ *n* [ME *gloutoun*, fr. OF *gloton*, fr. L. *glut-ton*, *glutto*;
 akin to L. *gluttire* to swallow, *gula* throat, OE *ceole*] (15c) 1: a one
 given habitually to greedy and voracious eating and drinking 2: one
 that has a great capacity for accepting or enduring something (he's a ~
 for punishment) 2: WOLVERINE 1a; *esp*: one occurring in the Old
 World
 glut-ton-ous \glüt-'nəs, -nəs\ *adj* (14c): marked by or given to glut-
 tony *syn* see VORACIOUS — glut-ton-ous-ly *adv* — glut-ton-ous-ness *n*
 glut-tony \glüt-'nē, -nē\ *n*, *pl* -ton-ies (13c): excess in eating or drink-
 ing
 gly- or glyco- *comb form* [ISV, fr. Gk *glyk-* sweet, fr. *glykys*] 1: sugar
 (glycoprotein) 2: glycine (alanyl)

glycer- or glycer- *comb form* [ISV, fr. *glycerin*] 1: glycerol (glyceryl)
 2: related to glycerol or glyceric acid (glycerolaldehyde)
 glyc-er-al-de-hyde \glis-ā-'rāl-dā-'hīd\ *n* (1882): a sweet crystalline
 compound $C_3H_4O_3$ that is formed as an intermediate in carbohydrate
 metabolism by the breakdown of sugars and that yields glycerol on
 reduction
 gly-cer-ic acid \glis-er-ik\ *n* [ISV, fr. *glycerin*] (ca. 1864): a syrupy
 acid $C_3H_5O_4$ obtainable by oxidation of glycerol or glyceraldehyde
 glyc-er-ide \glis-ā-'rid\ *n* (ca. 1864): an ester of glycerol esp. with fatty
 acids — glyc-er-id-ic \glis-ā-'rid-ik\ *adj*
 glyc-er-in or glyc-er-ine \glis-(ā-)rān\ *n* [F *glycérine*, fr. Gk *glykeros*
 sweet; akin to Gk *glykys*] (1838): GLYCEROL
 glyc-er-in-ate \glis-(ā-)rā-'nāt\ *vi* -at-ed; -at-ing (1897): to treat with or
 preserve in glycerin — glyc-er-in-ation \glis-(ā-)rā-'nā-shān\ *n*
 glyc-er-ol \glis-ā-'rōl, -rōl\ *n* [glycerin + -ol] (1884): a sweet syrupy
 hygroscopic trihydroxy alcohol $C_3H_8O_3$ usu. obtained by the saponifi-
 cation of fats and used esp. as a solvent and plasticizer
 glyc-er-yl \glis-(ā-)rāl\ *n* (1845): a radical derived from glycerol by
 removal of hydroxide: *esp*: a trivalent radical CH_2CHCH_2
 gly-cine \glī-'sēn, 'glis-'n\ *n* (1851): a sweet crystalline amino acid
 $C_2H_5NO_2$ obtained esp. by hydrolysis of proteins
 gly-co-gen \glī-'kō-jən\ *n* (ca. 1864): a white amorphous tasteless poly-
 saccharide $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_x$ that is the principal form in which carbohydrate
 is stored in animal tissues
 gly-co-gen-e-sis \glī-'kō-'jen-ā-'sēs\ *n* [NL] (ca. 1897): the formation and
 storage of glycogen
 gly-co-gen-ol-y-sis \glī-'kō-'jā-'nāl-ā-'sās\ *n*, *pl* -y-ses \-'sēz\ [NL] (ca.
 1902): the breakdown of glycogen esp. to glucose in the animal body
 — gly-co-gen-ol-yl-ic \glī-'kō-'jā-'nāl-ī-'ik, -jen-ā-'\ *adj*
 gly-col \glī-'kōl, -kōl\ *n* [ISV *glyc-* + -ol] (1858): ETHYLENE GLYCOL:
broadly: a related alcohol containing two hydroxyl groups
 gly-col-ic acid also gly-col-ic acid \glī-'kāl-ik\ *n* [ISV *glycol* + -ic]
 (1852): a translucent crystalline compound $C_2H_4O_3$ found esp. in
 unripe grapes and sugar beets and used esp. in textile and leather pro-
 cessing
 gly-co-lip-id \glī-'kō-'līp-əd\ *n* (1940): a lipid (as a ganglioside or a
 cerebroside) that contains a carbohydrate radical
 gly-col-y-sis \glī-'kāl-ā-'sēs\ *n* [NL] (1892): the enzymatic breakdown of
 a carbohydrate (as glycogen) by way of phosphate derivatives with the
 production of pyruvic or lactic acid and energy stored in high-energy
 phosphate bonds of ATP — gly-co-lyt-ic \glī-'kō-'līt-ik\ *adj*
 gly-co-pep-tide \glī-'kō-'pēp-'tīd\ *n* (1959): GLYCOPROTEIN
 gly-co-pro-tein \-'prō-'tēn, -'prōt-ē-'ōn\ *n* (ca. 1908): a conjugated pro-
 tein in which the nonprotein group is a carbohydrate
 gly-co-s-ami-no-gly-can \glī-'kō-'sā-'mē-nō-'glī-'kan, -kō-'sām-ā-'nō\ *n*
 [glycose + *amino* + *glycan*] (1978): MUCOPOLYSACCHARIDE
 gly-co-si-dase \glī-'kō-'sā-'dās, -zā-'dās\ *n* (1944): an enzyme that cata-
 lyzes the hydrolysis of a bond joining a sugar of a glycoside to an alco-
 hol or another sugar unit
 gly-co-side \glī-'kō-'sīd\ *n* (1930): any of numerous sugar derivatives
 that contain a nonsugar group attached through an oxygen or nitrogen
 bond and that on hydrolysis yield a sugar (as glucose) — gly-co-sid-ic
 \glī-'kō-'sīd-ik\ *adj* — gly-co-sid-ic-al-ly \-'ī-k(ā-)lē\ *adv*
 gly-co-suria \glī-'kō-'shūr-ē-ā-, -kō-'yūr-'n\ *n* [NL] (1860): the presence
 in the urine of abnormal amounts of sugar
 gly-co-syl \glī-'kō-'sīl\ *n* (1945): a univalent radical derived from a
 cyclic form of glucose by removal of the hemiacetal hydroxyl group
 gly-cyl \glī-'sīl\ *n* (1901): the univalent acyl radical C_2H_3NO of glycine
 glyph \glīf\ *n* [Gk *glyphē* carved work, fr. *glyphein* to carve — more at
 CLEAVE] (ca. 1727) 1: an ornamental vertical groove esp. in a Doric
 frieze 2: a symbolic figure or a character usu. incised or carved in
 relief 3: a symbol (as a curved arrow on a road sign) that conveys
 information nonverbally — glyph-ic \-'īk\ *adj*
 Glyp-tal \glīp-'tāl\ *trademark* — used for an alkyl
 glyp-tic \glīp-'tīk\ *n* [prob. fr. F *glyptique*, fr. Gk *glyptikē*, fr. *glyphein*]
 (ca. 1818): the art or process of carving or engraving esp. on gems
 G-man \-'jē-'mān\ *n* [prob. fr. government man] (1917): a special agent
 of the Federal Bureau of Investigation
 gnar or gnarr \nār\ *vi* gnarred; gnar-ring [imit.] (15c): SNARL, GROWL
 gnarl \nār-(ə)l\ *vi* [prob. freq. of gnar] (1593): SNARL, GROWL
 gnarl *vi* [back-formation fr. gnarled] (1814): to twist into a state of
 deformity
 gnarl *n* (1824): a hard protuberance with twisted grain on a tree
 gnarled \nār-(ə)ld\ *adj* [prob. alter. of knurled] (1603) 1: full of knots
 or gnarls: KNOTTY 2: crabbed in disposition, aspect, or character
 gnarly \nār-'lē\ *adj* (1829): GNARLED
 gnash \nash\ *vi* [alter. of ME *gnasten*] (15c): to strike or grind (as the
 teeth) together — gnash *n*
 gnaw \naw\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *gnætt*; akin to OE *gnagan* to gnaw] (bef. 12c)
 1: any of various small usu. biting two-winged flies — gnaw-ty \-'ē\ *adj*
 gnaw-catch-er \naw-'katch-ər, -kech\ *n* (1844): any of a genus (*Polioptila*)
 of the family Sylviidae of several very small No. and So. American
 insectivorous warblers
 gnath- or gnatho- *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk *gnath-*, fr. *gnathos*; akin to Gk
gnathos jaw — more at CHIN]: jaw (gnathoplasty)
 gnath-ic \nath-'ik\ or gna-thal \nā-'thāl, 'nath-āl\ *adj* (1882): of or
 relating to the jaw
 gna-thous *adj comb form* [NL -gnathus, fr. Gk *gnathos*]: having (such)
 a jaw (opisthognathous)
 gnaw \naw\ *vb* [ME *gnawen*, fr. OE *gnagan*; akin to OHG *gnagan* to
 gnaw] *vi* (bef. 12c) 1: to bite or chew on with the teeth; *esp*: to
 wear away by persistent biting or nibbling (a dog ~ing a bone) 2: to
 make by gnawing (rats ~ed a hole) 2: to be a source of vexation
 to: PLAGUE (anxiety ~ing him) 2: to affect like gnawing
 (hunger ~ing his vitals) 3: ERODE, CORRODE ~ *vi* 1: to bite or
 nibble persistently (~ing at her under lip) 2: to produce an effect of

\ə\ about \k\ kitten, F table \ər\ further \ə\ ash \ā\ ace \ā\ cot, cart
 \au\ out \ch\ chin \e\ bet \ē\ easy \g\ go \i\ hit \i\ ice \j\ job
 \n\ sing \d\ do \d\ law \ōl\ bay \th\ thin \th\ the \i\ last \i\ last